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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/056,687	01/24/2002	Shell S. Simpson	10008198-1	1020
7590		03/21/2007	EXAMINER	
HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY			DALENCOURT, YVES	
Intellectual Property Administration			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE		
3 MONTHS	03/21/2007	PAPER		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/056,687	SIMPSON ET AL.
	Examiner Yves Dalencourt	Art Unit 2157

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 January 2007.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-35 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-35 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

This office action is responsive to amendment filed on 01/02/2007.

### ***Response to Amendment***

The examiner has acknowledged the amended claims 1, 8, 19, and 26.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed on 01/02/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding Applicant's argument (page 10, last paragraph) that in Graso in view of Hamzy, the data is not stored until the printing process has already been initiated. No instructions are needed to identify the data that has been stored for access thereto from printing the document. The Examiner respectfully disagrees with Applicant's assertion because Grasso discloses that many different types of services now become available to the local user. Recorded documents (**data that has already been stored**) may be indexed for searching and fast retrieval (**such documents can be accessed upon request by a user**). Related documents may be retrieved along with the names of users who recorded them to support awareness of related activities and facilitate expertise location (see paragraph [0021]. Grasso also discloses that the service provider 210 records the document 120 in the digital archive it host for the user 50, and upon request by the user 50, the service provider 210 then transmits the print job to the user's printer 112 where the printed document is produced. Grasso further discloses

that the user 50 can access browse, search and any other service via the web site 130 of the service provider 210 (see paragraphs [0058 – 0059]). As the Examiner broadly interprets the claims, the steps of configuring and storing are done by the service provider, and the user sends one or more access instructions to identify data that have been captured by system 200 to be printed locally.

In response to Applicants' argument (page 12, last paragraph), the Examiner recognizes that references cannot be arbitrarily combined and that there must be some reason why one skilled in the art would be motivated to make the proposed combination of primary and secondary references. *In re Nomiya*, 184 USPQ 607 (CCPA 1975). However, there is no requirement that a motivation to make the modification be expressly articulated. The test for combining references is what the combination of disclosures taken as whole would suggest to one of ordinary skill in the art. *In re McLaughlin*, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

In fact, it appears that Applicants are interpreting the claims very narrow without considering the broad teaching of the references used in the rejection.

Applicants are reminded that the examiner is entitled to the broadest reasonable interpretation of the claims. The Applicants always have the opportunity to amend the claims during prosecution and broad interpretation by the examiner reduces the possibility that the claim, once issued, will be interpreted more broadly than is justified. *In re Prater* 162 USPQ 541, 550-51 (CCPA 1969).

In view of such, the rejection is maintained and repeated as follows:

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1 - 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grasso et al (US 2002/0116291; hereinafter Grasso) in view of Hamzy et al (US 6,623,527; hereinafter Hamzy).

Regarding claims 1, 19, and 26, Grasso teaches a method and system for accessing and sharing data (200; fig. 3), comprising the steps of configuring data at least partially obtained from an enterprise resource planning system (210, fig. 3;

paragraph [0057]; [0058], lines 1 – 3; and [0062], lines 1 – 4; Grasso discloses a distributed knowledge management service provider, wherein said service provider is an enterprise resource planning uses to extract content from captured documents and indexed); storing said data (paragraphs [0058], lines 3 – 8; [0062], lines 7 – 13; Grasso discloses that the service provider 210 records the document 120 in the digital archive it host for the user 50); sending one or more generic access instruction from a first server to identify said data as has already been stored so that said data can be printed (paragraphs [0059] and [0063]); and identifying said data to be accessed in response to a generic access instruction (paragraph [0058], lines 8 – 12; [0059]; and [0064]; Grasso discloses that the service provider 210 then transmits the print job to the user's printer 112 where the printed document is produced).

Grasso teaches substantially all the limitations, but fails to specifically teach the step of supplying from a printing apparatus having an embedded web server, a different one of the generic access instruction operable for providing a print dialog box with selectable options for printing said data with the printing apparatus.

However, Hamzy teaches an analogous method for providing a document with a button for a network service, which comprises the step of supplying from a printing apparatus having an embedded web server, a different one of the generic access instructions operable for providing a print dialog box with selectable options for printing said data with the printing apparatus (figs 2 – 4; col. 2, lines 38 – 52; col. 4, line 33 through col. 5, line 8).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Grasso by supplying from a printing apparatus having an embedded web server, a different one of the generic access instructions operable for providing a print dialog box with selectable options for printing said data with the printing apparatus as evidenced by Hamzy for the purpose of allowing user(s) to print on a network printer from a thin client using a minimum of local resources, thereby reducing or eliminating the need for a great number of printer drivers and associated resources at the thin client.

Regarding claim 2, Grasso and Hamzy teach all the limitations in claim 1, and Grasso further teaches the step of receiving said generic access instruction (paragraph [0064], lines 1 - 3); and accessing said data (paragraph [0064], lines 3 - 13).

Regarding claim 3, Grasso and Hamzy teach all the limitations in claim 1, and Grasso further teaches the step of storing said data comprises storing a portion of said data in an independent image format (paragraph [0020]).

Regarding claim 4, Grasso and Hamzy teach all the limitations in claim 1, and Grasso further teaches the step of generating a generic access request in response to said generic access instruction (paragraphs [0027] and [0032]; Grasso discloses that a recommendation may be generated based on a determination of document-document similarity (similarity of the requested document to other documents in the recommender system).

Regarding claim 5, Grasso and Hamzy teach all the limitations in claim 1, and Grasso further teaches that said identifying comprises associating said data with a computer user (paragraphs [0028] and [0042]).

Regarding claim 6, Grasso and Hamzy teach all the limitations in claim 1, and Grasso further teaches that said identifying comprises utilizing server side technology (paragraphs [0061] and [0064]).

Regarding claim 7, Grasso and Hamzy teach all the limitations in claim 1, and Grasso further teaches that said identifying comprises utilizing client side technology (paragraphs [0061] and [0064]).

Regarding claims 8 and 13, Grasso teaches a method for outputting data (10, fig. 1) comprising the steps of providing a client having capability to execute a web browser (paragraphs [0022]; [0031]; Grasso discloses that the recommender system may create a map of what has been printed in a work group. This information can then be browsed or searched from an electronic interface 60 to the system 100), providing an extension (paragraph [0031]); configuring data partially obtained from an enterprise resource planning system (210, fig. 3; paragraph [0057]; [0058], lines 1 – 3; and [0062], lines 1 – 4; Grasso discloses a distributed knowledge management service provider, wherein said service provider is an enterprise resource planning uses to extract textual content from captured documents and indexed); identifying said data as has already been stored to be accessed in response to a generic access instruction so that said data can be printed (paragraph [0058], lines 8 – 12; [0059]; and [0064]; Grasso discloses that the service provider 210 then transmits the print job to the user's printer 112 where the

printed document is produced); communicating a first web content to said client containing a generic access instruction causing a portion of said data to be accessed (paragraph [0064]; Grasso discloses that the service provider may provide an XML interface through which document content and user requests can be passed between the user interface and the server).

Grasso teaches substantially all the limitations, except for the use of communicating a second web content from a printer incorporating a web server to said client providing capability for outputting said data, the capability for outputting said data comprising a print dialog box including at least one selectable option; and outputting said data.

However, Hamzy teaches, in an analogous art, methods and systems for print-processor modified printing, which comprises the step communicating a second web content from a printer incorporating a web server to said client providing capability for outputting said data, the capability for outputting said data comprising a print dialog box including at least one selectable option; and outputting said data (figs 2 – 4; col. 2, lines 38 – 52; col. 4, line 33 through col. 5, line 8).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Grasso by communicating a second web content from a printer incorporating a web server to said client providing capability for outputting said data, the capability for outputting said data comprising a print dialog box including at least one selectable option; and outputting said data as evidenced by Hamzy for the purpose of allowing user(s) to print on a network printer from a thin client

using a minimum of local resources, thereby reducing or eliminating the need for a great number of printer drivers and associated resources at the thin client.

Regarding claim 9, Grasso and Hamzy teach all the limitations in claim 8, and Grasso further teaches that said identifying comprises associating said data with a computer user (paragraphs [0028] and [0042]).

Regarding claim 10, Grasso and Hamzy teach all the limitations in claim 8, and Grasso further teaches that said identifying comprises utilizing client side technology (paragraphs [0061] and [0064]).

Regarding claim 11, Grasso and Hamzy teach all the limitations in claim 8, and Grasso further teaches that said identifying comprises utilizing server side technology (paragraphs [0061] and [0064]).

Regarding claim 12, Grasso and Hamzy teach all the limitations in claim 8, and Grasso further comprises tailoring said extension to characteristics of said client (paragraph [0064]; Grasso discloses that the service provider may provide an XML interface through which document content and user requests can be passed between the user interface and the server. Using an XML interface offers several advantages in that a number of user interfaces are available which would be tailored in order to communicate with the service provider).

Regarding claim 14, Grasso and Hamzy teach all the limitations in claim 8, and Hamzy further teaches said outputting said data includes outputting to multiple devices (paragraphs [0045] – [0052]).

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to utilize such a modification in Grasso for the purpose of allowing user(s) to select in advance default options to avoid repeated operations each time printing is performed, thereby saving processing resources, transmission time, and memory.

Regarding claim 15, Grasso and Hamzy teach all the limitations in claim 8, and Grasso further teaches that said generic access instruction causes a portion of said data to be accessed causes additional data to be accessed (paragraph [0057]; Grasso discloses that in addition to capturing to providing recommender services to users of recording devices, other document related services may also be provided).

Regarding claim 16, Grasso and Hamzy teach all the limitations in claim 8, and Grasso further teaches that a portion of said communicating said first web content utilizes a firewall (paragraphs [0061] and [0063]).

Regarding claim 17, Grasso and Hamzy teach all the limitations in claim 8, and Grasso further teaches that a portion of said communicating said first web content utilizes the Internet (paragraph [0063]).

Regarding claim 18, Grasso and Hamzy teach all the limitations in claim 8, and Grasso further comprising storing a portion of said data in an independent image format (paragraph [0020]).

Regarding claim 20, Grasso teaches the system of claim 19, wherein said generic access instruction causes said extension to access said data (paragraph [0058], lines 8 – 12; [0059]; and [0064]).

Regarding claim 21, Grasso teaches the system of claim 19, wherein said data represents an image having an independent format (paragraph [0020]).

Regarding claim 22, Grasso teaches the system of claim 19, wherein said generic access instruction causes a generic access request (paragraphs [0027] and [0032]; Grasso discloses that a recommendation may be generated based on a determination of document-document similarity (similarity of the requested document to other documents in the recommender system).

Regarding claim 23, Grasso teaches the system of claim 19, wherein said apparatus for implementing a generic access instruction includes communicating using the Internet (paragraphs [0028] and [0033]).

Regarding claim 24, Grasso teaches the system of claim 19, wherein said generic access instruction includes instruction communicated in hypertext transfer protocol (paragraph [0061], lines 9 - 14).

Regarding claim 25, Grasso teaches the system of claim 22, wherein said generic access request includes requests communicated by way of the Internet (paragraph [0063]).

Regarding claim 27, Grasso teaches the system of claim 26, wherein said generic access instruction causes said extension to access said data (paragraph [0058], lines 8 – 12; [0059]; and [0064]).

Regarding claim 28, Grasso teaches the system of claim 26, wherein said data from an enterprise resource planning system includes an image having an independent format (paragraph [0020]).

Regarding claim 29, Grasso teaches the system of claim 26, wherein said extension causes said data to be output using said output device (paragraph [0028]).

Regarding claim 30, Grasso teaches the system of claim 29, wherein said data output includes data output using the Internet (paragraph [0063]).

Regarding claim 31, Grasso teaches the system of claim 26, wherein said extension includes executing a browser (paragraph [0034]).

Regarding claim 32, Grasso teaches the system of claim 26, wherein said extension includes the characteristics of said client (paragraph [0058], lines 8 – 12; [0059]; and [0064]; Grasso discloses that the service provider 210 then transmits the print job to the user's printer 112 where the printed document is produced).

Regarding claim 33, Grasso teaches the system of claim 26, wherein said data is associated with a user of said client (paragraphs [0028] and [0042]).

Regarding claim 34, Grasso teaches the system of claim 33, wherein said data is associated with said user using client side apparatus (paragraphs [0061] and [0064]).

Regarding claim 35, Grasso teaches the system of claim 33, wherein said data is associated with said user using server side apparatus (paragraphs [0061] and [0064]).

### ***Conclusion***

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

#### **Contact Information**

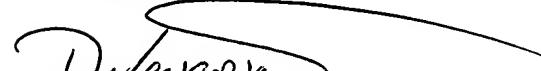
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yves Dalencourt whose telephone number is (571) 272-3998. The examiner can normally be reached on M-TH 7:30AM - 6: 00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business

Art Unit: 2157

Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

March 17, 2007

  
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